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"On Stone Implements from Japan." By Mr. A. W. Franks.

"On the Mammalia associated with Prehistoric Man." By Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins.

"On the Ogham Monuments of the Gaedhal (Gael)." By Mr. Richard Robert Brush.

"On the Ruins of Hajar Kim." By Mr. P. Furse.

"On the Curvature of the Tusks in the Mammoth from Ilford, compared with those from Siberia." By Mr. Henry Woodward.

"On the Connexion of Prehistoric and Historic Ages in Western Asia." By Mr. Hyde Clarke.

"L'Age du Renne en Maçonnais." Par MM. H. de Ferry et A. Arcelin

(Signed)

Oct. 23, 1868.

G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart.,

Chairman of British Association Committee.

Report on the International Congress of Archaic Anthropology.

By ALFRED L. LEWIS, F.A.S.L.

The Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Pré-historiques, of the formation and history of which a short account was given in the April number of the *Anthropological Review*, met, for the third time, in August last, at Norwich, with the somewhat abbreviated title, for the time being, of the "International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology."

The proceedings, which were participated in (amongst a number of other *savans*, British and foreign) by Messrs. Broca, Nilson, and Vogt, were opened, on the 20th August, by an inaugural address from the President (Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., etc.). In the course of this address, which attracted a larger audience than any of the subsequent proceedings, Sir John Lubbock gave a sketch of the formation, history, and objects of the Congress, and paid an appropriate tribute to the memory of M. Boucher de Perthes, and other eminent archæologists lately deceased. He vindicated the manner in which prehistoric antiquities were being studied, discussed, at great length, the evidence upon which the distinctions between the palæolithic, næolithic, bronze, and iron ages were drawn, and concluded by impressing upon his audience the desirability and necessity of studying the archaic monuments of our own country, and the characteristics of those races in other countries who were still living under the stone age, before the materials for such studies, which were in both cases rapidly disappearing, should be entirely destroyed.

The Committee of Management had issued a kind of programme, detailing twelve classes of subjects relating to the earliest existence, physical characteristics, habits, manners, customs, manufactures, buildings, and implements of prehistoric man, and to the fauna associated with him, upon which it was desirable that information should be obtained, and the papers received, in accordance with this programme, were so numerous that we can only briefly notice each, referring for further particulars to the Proceedings of the Congress when published.

The real business of the Congress was commenced on Friday, 21st August, by Mr. E. B. Tylor, who read a paper "On the Condition of Prehistoric Races, as inferred from observation of Modern Tribes," the general object of which was to illustrate the customs of the prehistoric populations of Europe, and explain the uses of objects found in their interments, and the purposes for which they were buried, by the customs and implements in use among other nations of the historic period. This was followed by three papers from Mr. John Stuart (author of "Sculptured Stones of Scotland"), on "Stone Circles and Allignments," on "Groups of Cists in Aberdeenshire and Ross-shire," and on "Sculptured Stones in Scotland." Mr. Stuart maintained the theory that the stone circles were exclusively used as sepulchral monuments; and it happened, curiously enough, that the next paper (on "The Sarsden Stones, etc., Berkshire," by Mr. A. L. Lewis, F.A.S.L.) took up the opposite view, namely, that their primary use was as places of worship, their use as places of sepulture being merely subsidiary, as is the case with our own churches. We believe that the extensive remains known as the Sarsden Stones, had never been described before, having been considered by topographers as a natural phenomenon; but this point was lost sight of in the discussion, which mainly turned upon the question of the uses of the stone circles. The next paper was by Mr. Hodder M. Westropp, F.A.S.L., etc., on "Rock Sculptures in various parts of the world," which he considered as being mainly the product of the idle hours incident to a pastoral life. In the course of the paper he also introduced some of the suggestions as to the sequence of phases of civilisation and contemporaneous implements, which he laid before the Anthropological Society of London during the Session 1867-8. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a paper from Mr. Lamprey (the Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society) on "The Antiquities of the Pacific and South Sea Islands," in which he expressed the opinion, based upon the magnitude of the monuments, that they must have been the work of some other race than the present inhabitants, or that the latter must have degenerated vastly from their ancestors. These views were, however, combatted by Professor Huxley, and most of the participants in the discussion which ensued.

It had been proposed to devote the Saturday to an excursion to the Drift Beds of the Valley of the Little Ouse, but as it unfortunately happened to be very wet and stormy, an ordinary session was held, at which Mr. Busk exhibited a large number of stone implements from the Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. Boyd Dawkins also exhibited some human and other remains from Spain, which he considered, on what were thought by some to be hardly sufficient grounds, to be the remains of cannibal feasts. Mr. Heywood then read a paper on Legends of celebrated archers, which, although its connection with the programme of the Congress was not very plain, contained much that was interesting. Taking the popular history of William Tell, the authenticity of which he denied, he traced a similar legend in various forms and with various dramatis personæ, from an oriental source, and through Scandinavia into Switzerland; and this legend,

which he thought was the foundation of the Tell story, he also suggested might tend to prove a connection between the various peoples he had mentioned. This day's proceedings were closed by a paper from Mr. Ellis, on flint-flakes, from the submerged forest of Barnstaple, North Devon, which elicited a lengthy conversational discussion.

Refreshed by a day's rest or wearied by a day's compulsory idleness, as the case might be, the Congress re-assembled on Monday morning to hear a paper, or rather a lecture, from Professor Huxley, on the distribution of the races of mankind, as bearing upon their antiquity. The views which Professor Huxley enunciated in this paper, were in some respects similar to those which have been propounded to the Anthropological Society by Mr. C. S. Wake; after dividing mankind into five leading groups, he observed that he found two, the Australoid and the Negroid, scattered over parts of the world, separated from one another by the Indian and Pacific oceans, in such a manner as to lead him, having reference to their present state of civilisation and general characteristics, to believe that these races had been in existence at a time when a land communication existed between Australia and the Deccan on the one hand, and South Africa, Malacca and New Guinea on the other. It may indeed seem to some that the difficulties attendant upon this theory and its requisite machinery of convulsions, junctions, and separations are as great in their way as those which it is intended to remove, but for all that Professor Huxley's opinions are fully entitled to the profound attention which was accorded to them by a larger audience than attended any of the proceedings of the Congress, with the exception of the President's inaugural address. This paper was in more than one respect the great event of the Congress, as Professors Vogt and Broca both took part in the discussion which followed, M. Vogt generally in support of, and Dr. Broca, to a certain degree, in opposition to Professor Huxley's views, the latter considering that his classifications were based rather on superficial than anatomical characteristics. Mr. Busk, F.R.S., then read a paper on some crania discovered in caves on Windmill Hill,—not the hill dear to cockney frequenters of Gravesend, but one of the same name at Gibraltar. These crania, which were associated with implements of stone and bone, were of considerable interest. A valuable communication from Dr. Broca on the recently discovered remains in the caves of Périgord, the substance of which has already appeared in the *Anthropological Review*, for October, terminated the proceedings of this day.

On Tuesday, papers were read by Professor Rolleston, F.R.S., on the modes of sepulture, observable in late Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon times in this country, periods which can hardly perhaps be considered pre-historic, though wrapt in much obscurity, owing chiefly to the persistency with which the British accounts and traditions respecting them have been ignored and rejected; by Mr. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., on the Roman or perhaps British iron works of the Weald; by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.A.S.L., Hon. Secretary of the Geological Society of London, on the manufacture of stone implements in pre-historic times, a very elaborate and interesting communication, illus-

trated by practical experiments; by Mr. Flower on pre-historic sepulchres in Algeria, shewing the connection between the megalithic monuments of North Africa and Europe; appropriately followed by one from the Rev. W. C. Lukis, on pre-historic sepulchres in Brittany; by Mr. Bruce Foote, on quartzite implements of drift type found in laterite deposits of Madras, which were of the same forms as the flint implements found in Europe; and by Sir Walter Elliott, on sepulchral remains in Southern India. The interest of the proceedings was much enhanced by the exhibition of large numbers of specimens belonging to M. Réboux of Paris, Sir Walter Elliott, Mr. Foote, and Mr. Fitch, the Sheriff of Norwich.

Wednesday being the last day for reading papers, it was proposed to hold an evening meeting, to dispose of those which might remain after the labours of the morning. The papers read this day were by Mr. A. W. Franks on Stone Implements from Japan, from which it appeared that the Japanese, like the Shetlanders, considered these implements to be thunderbolts; and that the forms of the Japanese implements resembled those of Europe; by Mr. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., on the mammalia associated with prehistoric man, a very elaborate and exhaustive communication; by Mr. H. Woodward, on the curvature of the tusks in the mammoth from Ilford, compared with those from Siberia; on the Ogham Monuments of the Gaedhal, from Mr. R. R. Brash, who considered that these monuments were of Spanish origin and of great antiquity, views which it may be supposed did not meet with unanimous assent; and from Messrs. de Ferry and Arcelin on the Reindeer period, in certain parts of France.

The remainder of the week was chiefly spent in London, where it was arranged for the Congress to visit the College of Surgeons, the British Museum, the Christy collection, and other places of interest, a final meeting being held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, when it was arranged that the Congress of 1869 should take place at Copenhagen.

Owing probably to the counter attractions of the section meetings of the British Association, the meetings at Norwich were not on the whole so well attended as might have been anticipated, which was much to be regretted, since the proceedings were, as may be judged from this imperfect sketch, of a most interesting and valuable character.

Thanks were voted to Sir Duncan Gibb and Mr. A. L. Lewis for their Reports.

Mr. DENDY then read a Paper on Anthropogenesis, which he prefaced by quoting the remark of a Rt. Rev. Doctor at Norwich, that it was the duty of every man of faith to inquire more, and of every man of science to believe more; and he said that it was in that spirit that the paper was written:—

(Abstract.)

The paper referred to the two contrasted opinions regarding the genesis of man, creation and evolution, analysing the dogmas of Lamarck and Oken (to the rejection of all historic testimony), and the hypothesis of Mr. Darwin, transmutation or natural selection. It was argued, that the origin of man in the evolution of a monad (a process in which, in